

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1866.

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, the wife of R. McLINDO, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th September, Sergeant THOMAS O'NEILL, 20th Regiment, aged 38 years.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 15th September, JAMES KIRKALDY, Seaman, late ship *Harkness*, aged 50 years.

At Hongkong, on the 15th September, ARCHIBALD, Infant son of R. McNURDO.

At Hongkong, on the 16th September, WILLIAM KING, late M. M. Military Store Department, aged 44 years and 6 months.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, J. C. HARRIS, late Physician, Whampoa, aged 45 years.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 17th September, JOHN VONN, Seaman.

At Hongkong, on the 18th September, MARISSA JOE-ZA, youngest daughter of M. J. Aquino, Merchant.

At Shanghai, on the 13th September, CHARLES GALT, aged 50 years.

On the 13th September, in the Shanghai Hospital, JOHN KING, of New Jersey, U. S. A.

At the "Exchange," Hongkong, at 3.10 A.M. on the 14th September, of Acute Rheumatism, Male, commonly called JOHN LANGAZ.

On the 8th September, suddenly, on board the *Amiral Charrier*, JOHN W. SINGER.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

French Admiral en route to Corea—News from Peking—Tientsin—Extensive purchase of steamers of Japanese—News from Shanghai—Settlement of compensation for the "Firefly"—Collisions—The Stamp Act in Hongkong—The new dollars—Kidnapping case—Hotel Company meeting—The Chinese and Portuguese meeting at Macao—Heavy gales on the coast.

OUR news from the North is not particularly exciting. There has not been time to receive intelligence of any action against Corea on the part of the French. The French Admiral had reached Chefoo in his flag ship accompanied by a Corvette, and other vessels of war were expected. Upon their arrival the whole were to start for Corea and will doubtless give the Koreans a new opinion of foreigners to that now prevailing.

We learn from Peking that the mother of the emperor's tutor has recently died, and in accordance with Chinese custom the latter should now retire from his functions and all active employment, for three years. The Empress, however, has insisted that so serious an interruption to His Majesty's studies cannot be allowed, and that the tutor shall resume his duties after a retreat of 100 days. The emperor has given Tls. 2,000 towards the funeral expenses.

Business at Tientsin is reported dull so far as foreign houses are concerned, the Chinese slowly and surely getting it more into their own hands. The market for manufactures appears to be recovering slightly, with the returning cool weather, and prices are steadier, except in the case of grey shirtings, where improvement can hardly be looked for, in view of the large stock already held, and continued arrivals.

Several further sales of steamers to the Japanese have taken place at Nagasaki. The Prince of Higo has purchased the *Fairy* through Messrs Glover & Co. for \$25,000; Messrs Alt & Co. have sold the *Japan* to the Prince of Akes for \$110,000, and the Government have bought the *Mercury* from Messrs Glover & Co. for \$30,000. The late gunboat *Kestrel*, belonging to the same firm, is also reported to have been sold to the government, which has chartered the steamer *Higo* for Osaka and Yeddo. Dr. Banduin is reported to have gone in her to see the Tycoon, who is believed to be ill.

The nibbles made at the *Chusan* have again resulted in disappointment to the owners, and Yokohama on the 26th, via the Japanese Steamer *Yangtze*.

Repairing injuries Chosin's bat. for the neighbor.

The Japanese are in their purchase, gone up to 317 per

are in the market.

the papers, to which, by the we are indebted for the above paragraphs, we subjoin a few items of general interest.

The Taotai has consented to raise his contribution to the Municipal exchequer under the head of wharfage dues, to \$14,000. His Excellency has, we learn, been confirmed in his appointment, which was at first acting, and promoted from the second to the first grade of the blue button.

The temporary joss house erected by Cantonese on the Hong-que settlement, in connection with the processions which have lately been perambulating the streets, was pulled down on Sunday, and the festival is at an end. A Chinese blew himself up while firing a gun, as an appropriate finale.

The northern Chinamen are excessively disgusted at the whole pageant, which, they say, was purely rebel; the costumes adopted being those worn in the Kwangtung province before the establishment of the present dynasty—identical with those adopted by the Taiping rebels.

An illustration has recently occurred of the systematic manner in which Chinese officials will continue to evade demands, even just, made upon them, in the line of they adopted with reference been instituted in re-

amer Fire Fly.

This vessel was in the possession of three American gentlemen, and was by them chartered to the Imperial Commissioner Le Footai, for the purpose of assisting in conducting operations against the rebels, when they were ravaging the Kiangsu province. The charter party contained a clause to the effect that in the event of the steamer being lost, the Footai would hold himself responsible for the sum of Tls. 35,000 as compensation. The vessel accordingly proceeded up the country and unfortunately was captured by some rowdies and fell into the hands of the rebels. A demand was, therefore, made for the restitution of the amount agreed to; but the agent of the Footai refused to conform with the terms of the charter party, and the matter was referred to the United States Consul, and by him to his superiors at Peking. The affair however could not by any means be arranged before the American flotilla arrived; and the terms of the charter party have at length been complied with.

A collision took place September 11, at Woosung between the *Helen Nicholson* and the *Ham Barque Saville*, the latter on her way to Shanghai, and before they could get free of each other an iron barque coming up, got foul of them both. The *Helen Nicholson* had lost her jibboom, but we have not yet heard the whole extent of the damage.

The Hamburg Steamer *China* on her way to Hongkong, came into violent collision with the French barque *Amiral Charrier*, bound to Shanghai, when outside of the Lightship on the 7th inst., both vessels sustaining serious damage. The former lost fore yard, fore rigging and rails, while the barque had her bowsprit, jibboom, &c., &c., cut away. The *China* returned to port, her Captain having been seriously injured by a falling spar at the moment of collision.

In Hongkong the agitation against the Stamp Act has advanced another step. The reply of His Excellency to the memorial, which has already appeared, was read at a public meeting, held on Monday last for the purpose of receiving it, and to decide on what further steps should be taken. The Meeting presented a remarkable contrast to the former gathering. Many of the original promoters of the movement did not show at all, while three gentlemen came forward either to defend the Government policy, or to advise the discontinuance of further opposition to it; while at the first meeting there was perfect unanimity, so far as the speaking was concerned, in denouncing it. A motion for appointing a committee to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to His Excellency, was very briefly moved and seconded; about half the persons present (120) voted for the motion; eight voted against it, the remainder of the meeting not voting either way. The speeches of Messrs. Sharp, Barnard, and Storey, in favour of the Stamp Act, frequently elicited applause, showing that public opinion here is by no means so unanimous against the Stamp Act as had been stated. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the agitation will remain at its present stage, and that the promised memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies will never see the light. The residents at Amoy sent in a protest against the Stamp Act; His Excellency replied to it as promptly and effectively as he did to the Hongkong memorial. His Excellency, it is said, sent home his despatches on the matter by the last mail.

We hear it rumoured that F. W. Mitchell, Esq., the present Postmaster General, is likely to be appointed "Commissioner of Stamps" or "Stamp duty." Mr Mitchell has so distinguished himself by hard work, in whatever department he has been employed, that his selection as Commissioner of Stamps—if the rumour be true—is a guarantee for the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

The new Dollar has been made 'the' or 'a' legal tender; which article is to be used we shall doubtless learn in next Saturday's Gazette.

We learn upon good authority that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company's vessel *Feisen*, has been sold for \$50,000 to the Netherlands Company. Her probable destination is Japan.

We noticed in our last week's issue the mysterious abduction of a native contractor named LI-KEE. A reward of \$200 is offered by government for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the persons who assaulted and carried him off by force.

The Hotel company have held a meeting, which we report in another column. The Directors intend to take legal action against the regulators of shares, but in the interests of all parties it is to be hoped that the matter will be compromised in a satisfactory way.

There were rumours at Macao of a demonstration on the part of the Chinese against a fort on the point opposite the city. The real particulars, so far as we can learn however, seem to be of a far more pacific nature. It is very likely that the Chinese are highly dissatisfied with "the bold stroke of policy" the Portuguese have been guilty of

in erecting a fort at the entrance of the bay for the purpose of levying a tax upon every Chinese junk that passes it. Thus far, however, no hostile or aggressive demonstration against this act has been adopted. The dozen War Junks, we learn, are merely rendezvousing in the Macao Roads preparatory to a cruise against the pirates on the Western Coast. Some time last week a number of the crews of these junks had a run on shore, and in all likelihood fell into the hands of some of the crimps attached to a baraboon; they were induced to gamble, lost all they had, received hand-money from their clerics and were then marched off—in order to be shipped off to Peru or Havana. The Chinese Authorities applied to those of Macao for the restitution of their kidnapped countrymen, seven of whom were returned, four of the men being still missing. This, we believe, is the true version of the affair.

The recent typhoons did less damage here than was expected. It was here simply a gale, which blew more or less all day on the 12th instant until past midnight, commencing from the South West, and veering round to the North East, whence the heaviest gusts came. It is supposed by seafaring men that this typhoon, if one it was, originated in the South Western part of the China Sea and travelling to the North, probably expended itself between Swatow and Formosa. The *Dwina*, Russian three masted schooner, had to put into this port on account of the heavy weather experienced to the Northward of this island. The mail steamer *Behar* must have been just on the circumference of the cyclone. It is to be hoped she got off scathless.

The weather at Canton during the gale was precisely similar to that which prevailed here. Tuesday was very close and sultry, the Barometer steadily falling all day, reaching 29.58 at 7 P.M., with wind N.W. at 7 A.M. On Wednesday the glass stood at 29.50, with furious Northwesterly gale, which continued throughout the day. The glass at noon 29.44, and at 7 P.M. 29.40, which was the lowest point reached. The wind fell during the evening and blew, but moderately during Thursday, with frequent showers.

Altogether we may congratulate ourselves on our good fortune during the present year in the matter of wind and weather. Thus far Hongkong has been, as predicted, by no means unhealthy, and the approach of cold weather is not this season hailed only as a check on the ravages of disease in the Colony.

COLONEL GORDON.

It would perhaps tend to simplify matters for newspaper readers if writers were accustomed to head their leading articles with the sentence or extract which they propose to take as the text of their remarks. Our text on the present occasion is the following sentence from the *Shanghai Recorder*:

"But even had the Harbour Master here exerted himself to induce the Chinese to carry out the engagements they have entered into, we can scarcely see that he has therefore a right to look a reward for doing what was simply and plainly his duty."

We have taken this sentence from an article which contains some very sensible remarks, and some very unjust aspersions on the characters of former residents in China. The logic this article puts forth is so astounding that it certainly cannot escape notice from its very eccentricity; the main point sought to be demonstrated by its writer being that no man is entitled to reward (i.e. any special mark of recognition) who simply does his duty.

With the estimate formed of Mr. Hockley by our contemporary we have no reason to differ. Not having known more of him than the vague information supplied by public report and occasional notices in the papers, we are not qualified to judge whether the encomiums bestowed upon him by the *London and China Express*, or the snubbing he receives at the hands of the *Recorder*, is the better merited. Our remarks apply only to the statement that the man who simply does his duty should not be contented, and let virtue be its own reward.

Few people will deny that a man who rescues another from drowning is "doing his duty"; that the officer who leads his men, as well as the men who follow him, to the cannon's mouth in a storming party are "doing their duty"; that the gunboat which attacks pirates is doing its duty; and that the ship which encounters and destroys, even at great danger to itself, is doing its duty also. For services of this description Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, has established various orders, medals, &c. &c. by way of reward; but we are sorry to learn from the columns of the *Recorder* that Her Majesty in this case is a very ill advised individual. The Royal Humane Society also is equally censurable; what business has it to give a medal as big as a saucer, and a piece of ribbon big enough to make a night cap from, to a man who "does his duty" in rescuing a fellow creature from a watery grave? In fine, the whole system which now governs the hopes of ambitious men under English rule is wrong according to our erudite contemporary, who doubtless expects no reward (as is but natural) for his efforts to ameliorate the mental condition of his benighted fellow creatures—more especially his own readers.

It is, however, as a critic on the career of Colonel Gordon that our contemporary

shines most brightly. It would be a pity to condense the paragraph in which that gallant officer is noticed, so we quote the following merely omitting a few words which in no way affect in the sense:

"In the case of Col. Gordon, whose action was admirably subordinate to the views of Sir Frederick Bruce, praises, which would require some qualification if applied to the greatest men that modern times have produced, were showered by the *Times* on this very lucky adventurer. Upon his refusal of a present, was the greatest stress laid. This was taken as a proof of his entire disinterestedness, and of the great nobility of disposition, which induced him to aid the Imperialist cause. We admit that it does not seem that Gordon was avaricious. He appears rather to have been quite content to throw aside money for what is a stronger motive of action, namely, ambition. But it is absurd to deceive ourselves with the idea that that ambition was anything more than the mere ordinary desire of self advancement which attaches to human nature. Ambition is not necessarily a praiseworthy quality, unless the ambition be devoted to the furtherance of some great and noble end, in which the man's idea of self is made subordinate to the cause which he serves. Now was there, we ask any one in his senses, any element in the Imperial Government which would excite such enthusiasm as to make a man desirous to sacrifice self to uphold it. Assuredly there was nothing of the kind. There is not one single feature that can be looked back to with honest pride for having served such a cause; not one salutary measure adopted; not one noble principle asserted. Hence, though perhaps in a solitary instance it may have appeared that ambition and not avarice, was the motive for a man's joining the Imperialists, we say that that ambition was not a high, but was a low ambition."

With such a light thrown upon the motives of Colonel Gordon's actions we are enabled to see a good deal; and the first thing we see is that the writer of this article knows about as much of Colonel Gordon as he knows about the personal characteristics of the Emperor of China. We happen to be in a position to state most positively that Colonel Gordon's conduct was dictated by most unselfish and most noble motives. Whether, however good his impulses, they were such as all men could judge advisable is quite another matter; but although we have no personal acquaintance with him, we have irrefragable evidence of his "self sacrifice" to what he believed to be the good of China, and the promotion of British policy as then represented by Sir Frederick Bruce. We ourselves differ from that policy, but feel bound to notice unworthy aspersions on the character of a man whom we know to be above suspicion.

It is easy to comprehend the mental obliquity of a writer who thus speaks without knowledge of the motives—not the acts—of an officer like Colonel Gordon, when he expounds his interesting theory respecting rewards for a faithfully fulfilled duty. To him it would appear that "pay" and "duty" are terms which represent equal values. He would have increased Nelson's pay by half a crown a day after the battle of Trafalgar, given the Duke of Wellington an extra forage allowance for his services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and have offered to pay Havelock's medical expenses when a grateful country was ringing with his name. The British Government may be a bad paymaster, and slow to recognise merit, but Heaven defend us from a Government whose leading idea on the matters of 'pay' and 'duty' are expressed in the singular effusion we have above noticed.

There will not be a point, and our readers will see that His Excellency makes use of some reasoning in support of the Stamp Act when he pleads for it that "it will indirectly compel others than mere residents here to share the burdens as well as the profits attendant on business here."

One word as to our contemporary's Paganini-like fiddling on the one string of the importance of our merchants and bankers, their respectability, their liberality, &c. It may occur to gentlemen that they would rather not have their personal virtues dissected out, or their claims to social consideration enforced, when every body admits all that they can possibly desire in those respects. There is some degree of absurdities in luging in such matters to bolster up a weak argument on a purely public question. But this is not the only vulgar mistake the *Press* has committed in the course of the present controversy, and it was evident from the tone of the meeting on Monday that others share that opinion with ourselves.

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inexpertness, by which many estimable numbers of our community have been innocently led to commit themselves to a course of policy which is condemned, not only by common sense, but also upon the principle laid down by the *Press* itself. We shall quote one or two politico-economical axioms from our contemporary's leading columns, in the fervent hope that the gentlemen who are appointed to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in rejoinder to His Excellency's reply, will carefully consider the danger they incur if they should happen to refer to the *Press* in support of their appeal against the Stamp Act. So recently as Friday last our contemporary asserts—

"In proportion to the sums which each man draws out of Hongkong, he should contribute to the cost of keeping up the island as a trading station. That is the true principle of taxation here."

Of course it is; but how are we to reconcile the recognition of such a principle with the attitude the *Press* has assumed towards the Stamp Act? An income tax being an impossibility, how can effect be given to the "true principle of taxation here" unless through the medium of a Stamp Act? How else can you even approximately tax the sums which each man "draws out" of this "trading station"? Not by increasing the house and police rates, for they remain the same, whether a man "draws out" from this "trading station" annually ten or ten million dollars; and being "debarred from taking advantage of the usual sources of revenue," mainly because they have no existence here, and having therefore to elect between the assessed rates and some other mode of raising revenue, what have we to fall back on, to carry out the *Press* principle of taxation, but the principle of Stamp duties? Raising a loan would not meet the present financial difficulties of the Colony; nor would it make men "contribute a percentage in proportion to the sums which each draws out" of the Colony. That would simply increase the existing burden on those who "draw" least, in fact who "draw" nothing "out" of the Colony, while, as His Excellency has said, it would be inappreciable by those who derive the largest incomes from Hongkong as a "trading station." We shall endeavour to make this plain to our contemporary. The total number of assessments for rating in the Colony is 5108; of these 929 are occupied by Europeans and other foreigners, and 4,179 by Chinese. But of the 929 "foreign" assessments, there are but 106 which come fairly under the denomination of "mercantile houses," the remainder being made up of shops, board-houses, and private residences. It must therefore be evident, even to our contemporary, that to bring the mercantile class under the operation of its principle of taxation, so that their members should pay "in proportion to the sum which each man draws out of Hongkong," some means of taxing them, other than an increase of their house rates, must be found. There must, in that case, be a charge upon the property of the merchant, or lead to tonnage port charge exempt. low our is always unfettered trade which regarded by the. Any again w. nary:—

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THE VOLLEY GUN.—A description of this new instrument of war is given by the *Wimbledon* correspondent of the *Morning Herald*.—I have had an opportunity of inspecting a curious machine in the shape of a "Volley gun," an awful instrument of death and destruction, intended to be used with precision a hundred and fifty rifle balls at one discharge to a distance of from one to two thousand yards. The gun consists of a short thick copper barrel bored in parallel lines for the required number of shots, and mounted on a carriage similar to that of an ordinary field-piece. It is loaded at the breech, which is moved by a powerful two handed lever screw and opens downwards, the charges being then inserted by means of an ingenious modification of the powder used in firing. The detonating machine used in the manufacture of percussion caps; a piece of machinery which most of your readers will doubtless remember as one of the prettiest in the laboratory of Woolwich Arsenal. I have of course had no opportunity of seeing this formidable monster—the working of which only requires five men—fired, Wimbledon Camp not being exactly the best place for discharging at random 150 or so rifle bullets every half-minute; but it certainly is a deadly-looking weapon enough, and if fired into a marching column, at say three-quarters of a mile distance, ought in the course of half-a-dozen shots, to make, as the sailors say, a pretty general average.

The following notification in the *Gazette* bears this day's date:—"The attention of landlords and owners of tenements assessed to the Police and Lighting Rates for 1866, is drawn to the Government Notification No. 102 of the 30th June last and with reference to the XIV Clause of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1863, owners of tenements, in respect of which the rates for the first half year 1866 have not been paid at the Treasury, are informed that immediate proceedings will be commenced against them to compel the payment of any rates in arrear on the 1st July last." A short time since we endeavored to impress on the government the necessity of instituting an improved method of rate collection, inasmuch as hardship was unavoidably inflicted on many householders through the looseness which prevails under the existing system. There cannot, however, be any reasonable complaint made that the above notification is at all harsh. We are now beyond the middle of September. Whatever may be the faults of collection, those persons who have not yet paid their first moiety of the year's rates have surely had sufficient time to remedy the omission voluntarily; and any neglect of the foregoing notice should immediately entail on them the threatened consequences. We understand that the amount of due rates outstanding is over \$30,000. We wonder how much the arrears would become annually, if the suggestions of our financial reformers were adopted, and the house and police rates increased to meet the deficiency in the general revenue, instead of resorting to a Stamp Act.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

The following is a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost us for management 3,350,000/000 per annum, or just about a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenue of 11,000,000/000, and owe among them 27,000,000/000, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000 yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of 50,000,000/000, of which three-fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites."

To the vast totals represented by these figures Hongkong, at the commencement of the present year, contributed as follows. It possesses an area of 29 square miles and costs nothing but the expenses of Naval and Military protection, both of which are as much for the benefit of the open ports of China as of Hongkong itself. The Colony contributing nevertheless £20,000 per annum for the protection of British residents at, and to the Northward of, Hongkong. Since 1854 it has paid its own expenses. The population in December last was 2034 Europeans and American; 1795 mixed blood and aliens; and 121,675 Chinese; making a total of 125,504 inhabitants.

If we add to the totals given in the first paragraph 900,000 square miles for India, and 260,000,000 of people, with a trade of 71,000,000/000, we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Osprey*, returned into port at 9 o'clock, this morning, and was to leave as usual at 5 p.m., for her usual cruising ground off Green Island. This vessel, has not been 12 consecutive hours in harbour since the 23rd August, and since the early part of June has been so constantly employed that leave to the seamen has only been granted on one occasion.

Yesterday, in consequence of a signal of distress from the British ship *Lancaster*, a boat was sent to her from the *Osprey*. The master stated that the crew, who consisted chiefly of Danes and other foreigners, had refused to work, alleging that the ship was badly found. An Officer and boat's crew were accordingly sent on board, by whose assistance she was brought to within two miles of Hongkong, and there left.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Barrosa*, arrived this morning from Nagasaki after a fine run—she had one or two cases of Small Pox on board, but they were of a trifling nature. She reports that the *Admiral* is to leave Yokohama for Tientsin with Admiral King and suite on board, en route for Peking—with the view, it is stated, of conferring with H. M. Minister on the piracy question.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP. Presented by the Volunteers in China, was won, we perceive, by ten picked shots from the county of Stafford. The cup was not presented, for the "intelligent reason" (re-

marks the *Herald*) that that excellent specimen of Chinese art is not yet (July) reached this country; it will, however, be here in the course of the autumn, so that the next fortunate winners will enjoy the full extent of their triumph.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FACT.—TWENTY-FIVE lacs of silver went home to the Secretary of State by the August Calcutta mail and many lacs more are likely to go. This fact is unprecedented in the history of India only, but of Asia. Asia used to send gold to Greece and Rome, but she has always absorbed silver. And now, such is the lack of credit caused by the recent panic, that the Secretary of State finds it cheaper to take remittances in silver than to sell his bills in London, while private remittances are sent from India in Government paper. There is a wrong impression abroad as to the cost of sending back to England silver which has already made the voyage to India or China. The actual loss to Government is under 3 per cent; for the silver is sent in the pure unalloyed form of bars at a low rate of freight and insurance. The loss to the bullion merchants, however, cannot be less than 7 per cent.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

BANK RETURNS.
(From the Government Gazette of Saturday.)

The following are the average amounts of notes in circulation, and of deposits, by the respective banks, undiminished, for the month ending August 31, 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK.	
Notes Issued,	\$237,430
Specie in Reserve,	200,000
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.	
Notes Issued,	\$320,419
Specie in Reserve,	200,000
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA & CHINA.	
Notes Issued,	\$21,800
Specie in Reserve,	21,800
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.	
Notes Issued,	\$613,033
Specie in Reserve,	300,000

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, and Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 9th Day of January, 1863, a Proclamation was approved for the Regulation of the Currency in this Colony wherein it was (amongst other things) declared and ordained, that the Dollar equivalent value as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor or Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong shall be the only legal tender of payment (except as hereinafter directed) within Our said Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies. Now, therefore, I, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, being the Governor of the Colony, do hereby declare, that the Dollar and Half Dollar issued from the Royal Mint of Hongkong shall be legal tenders for all payments within the Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. H. RENNIE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Victoria, Hongkong, this 15th Day of September, 1866.

From late private advices from Shanghai we learn that the *Empress*, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Steamer, had returned from Corea, but the news brought by her from that Peninsula are kept rather secret. She herself, however, does not seem to have made a particularly satisfactory trip, at least as far as the venture by her was concerned. It is stated that the King of Corea is friendly in his demeanor to strangers, but without not quite desirous of too great an intimacy with them. When the French and British men of war, now en route to the dominions of His Highness, have duly reached, a thorough understanding in all likelihood will be come to.

Evening Mail, Sept. 19.

THE Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held yesterday, J. F. Holliday, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs H. B. Gibb, D. H. Mackenzie, E. Baker, E. L. Woodin, D. Davidson, A. Perkins, J. F. Holliday, A. Coxon, W. C. Young, W. M. Morgan, J. C. Clifford, H. Hodges, F. T. Smith, W. N. Middleton, J. R. Anton, E. H. Pollard, E. Arthur, C. Vincent, B. Mackintosh, A. M. Case, J. M. Tommochy, J. M. Vickers, H. Mayor, C. D. Bottomly, H. Gibb, H. H. H. Lyall, D. Wells.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and passed, it was proposed by Mr Davidson that before the accounts of the previous year were passed measures be adopted to collect the debts owing by subscribers. Mr Baker proposed as an amendment, which was duly seconded and carried.

That the accounts as presented be passed and the Committee empowered to be appointed be requested to see to the collection of outstanding debts.

Proposed by Hon. H. B. Gibb that the Committee should only consist of three, the vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer as previous to last year. Seconded by Mr Case and carried.

The incoming Committee were then elected by Ballot as follows. President, Mr. Hon. H. B. Gibb, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. Greig, Esq.; Treasurer, D. Davidson, Esq.

It was then proposed and carried that the opening game be played on October 1st with dinner at the Club, as usual, in the evening.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

We notice in the columns of the *Alta California* a paragraph "in memoriam" relating to the supposed death of Mr. M. C. Morrison, late H. M. Consul at Chefoo and now on leave in England. His friend who penned his obituary notice, and who pays a high compliment to Mr. Morrison's character and qualifications, will doubtless be glad to learn that the news he deplors is untrue. Mr. Morrison not having been murdered as reported.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

EFFUSIVE LOYALTY.—The *Courier de Saigon* describes the manner in which the Emperor's fête day was observed there, prefacing its account by the following outburst of demonstrative attachment to H. I. M.—"The feast of the Emperor was celebrated with a lively enthusiasm. The Military and Civil Residents uniting in a common demonstration of gratitude to this illustrious prince, who has established the Colony of Cochinchina, and who gives to it so many marks of the high solicitude which he bears towards it. The Asiatics and the Natives themselves appreciate the greatness of the idea that directs the acts of France in their far East. They are eager to render their respectful homage to this ruler and generous will which has extended the limits of the empire in order that the laws of humanity may reign."

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

A VISIT TO CANTON.

October, 1865.

CHAP. I.

A WALK ROUND HONAM.

Of all the cities of China I think without doubt Canton is to us the most interesting. It is a city which has been from time immemorial the seat of Vice-royalty; it has never suffered destruction, either by fire or by sword, and it has held its own throughout all the troubles of the rebellion; it was, until very recently, the great emporium of foreign trade, and as such it numbered amongst its citizens some of the wealthiest men of the Empire. There are more fine public buildings, more ceremony and state, more wealth and ostentation and a more thorough Chinese air generally about everything connected with Canton than about any other city of China, not even excepting the capital. The "turbulent population" of Canton are but a dream of the past, for nowhere have I met with a people more docile, friendly, and hospitable than the Cantonese of today.

My friends were living in a large detached on the new settlement of Shamen. It is almost impossible to give an idea of these detached to a stranger. They are composed of nothing but bamboo and matting and form a dwelling quite palatial in its way, but especially adapted for coolness and ventilation. They are surrounded by bamboo fences covered with a very pretty climbing creeper, which grows with rapidity and very soon covers the whole, and each detached has a neat little garden attached. The settlement of Shamen is a very pretty spot, covered with these Bungalows and the few European houses interspersed; with its green sward and avenues of trees and its admirable terrace and river-side; and as a place of residence and retirement is truly delightful after the over-heating buzz and excitement of the ever active population of the native city and suburbs.

On the opposite shore of Honam where most of our merchants took refuge when they were driven out of the Factories in 1857, they still have their offices, and here for convenience sake many of the principal native dealers, with whom they do business have followed them. Here are the establishments of Hoehsing, the celebrated carver of Ivory ware and knick-knacks, Hippica of Lacquered ware notoriety, and Lamqua the celebrated painter. Here too is situated the celebrated Honam Temple, one of the most sacred and largely endowed shrines of the Empire. We will just take a walk through it and discuss the principal legends and a small gateway, and here for convenience sake many of the principal native dealers, with whom they do business have followed them. Here are the establishments of Hoehsing, the celebrated carver of Ivory ware and knick-knacks, Hippica of Lacquered ware notoriety, and Lamqua the celebrated painter. 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SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

tain seeing the position of his
verbord to assist her, and
the attempt. The captain's
ailed on board again, but
perished. The second mate
left on board of
of the crew remaining on
staying on the wreck.
Then took the basket and came
the last who would leave the
—that is to say, myself, the
carpenter, and one of the
led in righting the long boat
over the reef. We then
as we could pick up off the
t, and maintained stud-
the boat, with some of our
ments. By this time the sea
clear breach over the reef,
her, thinking to lay by the
sible, to rescue some more
at the sea making we were
ard of the reef, and night
ound ourselves surrounded
ater, and could not get clear
t, and having no compass
found ourselves
by we could ascertain what
was blowing, I thought it
for the Australian coast,
led, on the morning of the
able to carry sail at times,
ed the boat. The sea was
igh all the way across from
hen in the act of landing
which frightened the boat
overboard and
We lost everything with the
what we had on, and then
ward, not knowing where
Sunday morning when we
r, and seeing a light, which
the Clarence River; we were
by Captain Muir to Mr.
we had a hearty meal; we
on board of Captain Muir's
our wants were well attended
as of the survivors out of 15
r, mate; James Matthews,
and Samuel Wilson, seaman,
been despatched from Syd-
in the hope of saving those
who were left behind.

hment of a new line of
ween London and China was
rd to much interest by resi-
Hongkong and the open ports.
om it is an object to save
piling increasing class in this
orld) were delighted to learn
ity transit was open to them
ordered by the P. & O. Com-
ere quite prepared to avail
f the new steamers. The
l by the agents of Messrs
wever, do not seem to be as
pected. Of the proportions
e, made by the new line and
O. Company, our readers
be to judge by the following:
July 1.—Arrival of King William
at Gt. Britain. Junction of the Crown Prince's
army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.
July 3.—The battle of Sadowa."
Saturday Review.

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS.

To those interested in the question of reli-
gious proselytism we commend the follow-
ing remarks from the *Oberland Athenaeum*
and *Daily News*. A constant complaint is
made from some of the converts made by
missionaries (of all denominations) are not
"real Christians." We can readily believe
this and yet recognize the fact that much
good is done by a nominal profession of
Christianity by the natives of a pagan coun-
try if accompanied by a fair practice of its
moral precepts.

"The truth is, we fear, that young Bengal
must be left a good deal to himself in this
matter of his moving his mind. The ques-
tion has now been stated so often, we mean
the great question of religious belief, that
little is looked for from further iteration.
The educated Bengalis have a perfect clear
apprehension of the differences between his-
torical religion and ours. This apprehension
has forced him to abandon his own, and
it is unreasonable to expect more from
one generation. Indeed, what we ought to
wonder is how he came to be so ignorant
of every particle of faith in the
received doctrines of his fathers, in the
axioms of his religion and the very first prin-
ciples of his practical beliefs,—is it likely he
will be in a fit state of mind to receive mys-
teries as he is to understand as the ones we
have taught him to despise, mysteries that
most wise men among us are afraid to argue
about too intently? We have trained
him to subject all his own beliefs to the
touchstone of reason, is it sensible to ask
him to accept other beliefs to which reason
is not a valid guide? A nation is not to be hurried in its great
changes. The generation that destroys has
ever been, and always must be, distinct from
the generation that builds upon the space that
is produced. A very ignorant or a very
superstitious people may be easily led
to the respect for authority which made it al-
lure to its old religion, are the very prin-
ciples required to make it accept a new one.
Go to any Mussul station and you will
find, either that missionary labours have
stood still since English education began,
or that the new converts, in the few places
where such persons are to be found, are de-
rived from the most ignorant and most
superstitious classes of the community.
Every missionary who has risen above the
crowd of his fellow workers has felt this.
Dr. Duff found his mission in his schools
rather than in his church, and many others
at this moment following Dr. Duff's steps.
The old temple must be pulled down and
erected upon the new temple can be built on
the ruins, and the schoolmaster, whether secular
or religious, is the real missionary to India.
Every boy who enters a Government School
leaves the superstitions of his fathers at the
door. The schoolmaster is the necessary
household, and whether he does his work
thoroughly or not, he is the first step
towards the new era of the world."

h this Company owes its ex-
tension to the Legislature of the
New York, yet it is designed to
extend its operations to
Asian and International, pro-
vided for an apportionment of
Europeans generally, and for
at Shanghai, which shall be
of various nationalities.
A Session of the Legislature
will be substituted for the
"East India" as the design-
ed Company.

SEVEN DAYS' WAR.

the movements of modern
war are its issues decided,
be said, almost literally, that
rivals in Germany, who
waged a wearisome bloody
other in Bohemia and Silesia
years, have now fought as
as much, and decided as much
as that Austria would have
and so completely beaten was
reasonable expectation. Now
or at least the first act of the
it seems as if nothing could
simpler. The First Prussian
out of Saxony, and soon found
to large forces of the enemy
turns of fortune, it finally

established itself in its desired position by
the storming of Gitschin. The Second
Prussian Army issued out of Silesia, had a
bloody battle at Nachod, still pressed on,
and effected a junction with the First
Army, having been aided by the arrival of
the Prussian Guards, who came by an
intermediate route, and gained a decisive
victory over the Saxons and the Austrians
near Chlum-Gallitz. The Prussians must
have had in the field, after their two armies
were united, a force of not much less than
two hundred thousand men. An equal
force of Austrians was resting on the for-
tresses of Königgrätz and Josephstadt,
and protected by the Elbe and one of its
tributaries. At length, on Tuesday the
3rd of July, a day for ever memorable in
the history of Europe, that great battle was
fought, and the destiny of so many nations
was decided. At six o'clock in the morning the first shot
was fired, and at seven in the evening the
great Austrian army, under the renowned
Bismarck, was in utter rout, broken, dis-
heartened, powerless.

The following calendar of events is pub-
lished in the *Mémoires Diplomatiques*:—
"June 14.—Federal execution decreed
by the German Diet."
"June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into
Leipzig, Glessen, and Cassel. Occupation
of Leipzig."
"June 17.—Entry of the Prussian
General Vogel into the Hanoverian capital."
"June 18.—Occupation of Altona, Al-
tona, and Lauenburg, by two
Prussian regiments, and occupation of
Bismarck by Prussian cavalry. Occupation
of Dresden by the Prussians."
"June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm
by the Hanoverian troops. Prince William
of Hanau made prisoner. Cavalry encounter
between the Austrians and Prussians
near the Rumburg road."
"June 22.—Nixdorf occupied by 7,000
Prussians."
"June 23.—Occupation of Rumburg by
the Prussians."
"June 24.—Armistice between the Hano-
verian and Prussian troops."
"June 25.—Action near Jungbunzlau be-
tween the Austrians and the Prussians.
The Prussian troops occupied Kichenberg,
Trautman, and Altona (Bohemia)."
"June 26.—Engagement near Tarnau."
"June 27.—The army of the Crown
Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod.
Engagement at Oswiecim. Fight between
the Prussians and Hanoverian near Luga-
swalla. General Steinmetz throws back the
Austrian corps d'armée (Ramming) upon
Josephstadt. Engagement of the same
corps with the 1st and 8th Austrian corps
under the Archduke Leopold."
"June 28.—Action near Trautman. The
troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged
near Muenchengutz."
"June 29.—The Hanoverian army sur-
rendered at discretion. Capture of Gitschin
by the Prussian army."
"June 30.—Action at Kott near Tarnau,
and at Chwalikowitz, between Kalitz and
Königsfort. An Austrian army corps under
General Cham-Gallitz compelled to retire
upon Königgrätz."
"July 1.—Action at Gitschin."
"July 2.—Arrival of King William at
Gt. Britain. Junction of the Crown Prince's
army with that of Prince Frederick Charles."
"July 3.—The battle of Sadowa."
Saturday Review.

last year; fictitious as far as representing
actual Home and Export requirements
which swelled the total deliveries for the
year to 132,000,000 lbs. and caused flighty
and sanguine London Brokers, in their in-
finite wisdom, to estimate the requirements
of 1866 to be 150,000,000 lbs. for the year.
Such figures might well be considered in-
diculous, had they no reference to serious
a subject to merchants in China as the sta-
tistical position of Tea: but unfortunately
some little credence was given to the sta-
tements, and the effect of this will be heavy
loss to those who accepted the figures as
even roughly showing that the Home re-
quirements would be anything approaching
so enormous a quantity as that stated.
The incorrectness of these estimates is only
to be equalled by the sudden manner in
which their promulgators, now discovering
their error, cry back, and in an equally po-
sitive manner now affirm that instead of a
scarcity there is more than an abundance of
Tea, even of those descriptions which were
supposed to be in the smallest supply.
Notwithstanding the errors these people
have committed, we must concede to them
that they are correct in their statements of an
abundance of all kinds. Public auctions
have recently proved beyond a doubt that
there is no short supply of that kind of Tea
which was generally believed to be deficient,
namely fine Tea. The falling off in the de-
liveries this year will materially alter the
position of the stocks on the 30th Septem-
ber next, and will falsify the calculations
of all those who have reckoned on deliveries
of 11 to 12 millions of pounds per month.
Instead of the stock being as low as sixty
five millions of pounds, which at one time
it was believed it would descend to, the
reality will be not less than seventy seven
millions of pounds; which will be rapidly
augmented by our hurried and enormous
shipments from China. The stock in the
United Kingdom on the 31st December
1866 will be considerably in excess of what
it was at the same date in 1865.—*Shanghai*
Recorder, Sept. 3.

NOTES ON THE DAY'S MARKET.

15th September, 1866.

The week's business is closing languidly
and with the exception of a few speculative
operations in Spanish Stripes at reduced
prices no sales of any importance have taken
place during past two or three days.
"Shipments."—There is no disposition on
the part of the natives to invest even at re-
duced rates. This is owing partly to the
scarcity of money more chiefly however to
the absence of Canton and Amoy provincial
buyers in our market.
"Clothing."—A sale of 1000 pieces superior
8 lbs. Cloth 39 in. passed into the hands of
the trade at \$4.70; besides this nothing has
occurred to call for remark.
"Cotton Yarn."—A fair inquiry for the
lower numbers for shipment to the coast
has created a slight improvement, but
prices have not advanced. For a parcel of
40 bales \$207.50 were realized.
"Cotton."—Several lots of Siam staple met
with purchasers at \$21.50. A small parcel
of Shanghai at \$24.80. About 300 bales
superior Bengal at \$25.50.
"Woolens."—200 pieces assorted Spanish
Stripes (English) were sold at 87 to 88 cents
also 300 pieces Scarlet of German Manu-
facture at \$1.09 per yard.
"Camlets, Lastings and Longells" have been
neglected.
"Rice."—The improvement perceptible in the
beginning of the week having collapsed,
prices have returned to former rates viz.
\$1.95 to \$2. for Siam mill cleaned; \$2.05 to
\$2.10 for Saigon. The total sales of grain
effected during the past three days comprise
about 50,000 piculs.
"Banknotes."—about 45, fully paid up
shares were taken at 5 per cent discount.

17th September, 1866.

Although buyers have come forward
more freely than was the case during past
week, their overtures have not led to many
transactions.
"Cotton."—Holders of Chinese staples in
the desire to quit, have made concessions,
and hence a reduction may be said to have
been established. A parcel of very fair
Shanghai was sold at \$25, and about 200
bales of unpressed Tientsin at \$23. Cal-
cutta cotton has been inquired after and
inquire purchasers have raised their
limits; holders are however firm in their
demand for higher advances and no
business was done. About 200 Bales of
Bengal changed owners at \$23.75. The
Siam Staple has grown in to more favor and
for about 400 Baskets as much as \$21.75
has been realized.
"Cotton Yarn." Orders from the coast
for the lower numbers have had the effect
of creating a little inquiry and prices in
consequence advanced to \$210—212.
"Shipments."—84 lbs., although freely offered
at reduced prices, are difficult of sale.
7 lbs. are in somewhat better demand, and
1000 pieces of a popular clip were taken
by the trade at \$3.74.
"Woolens."—With the exception of a little
inquiry for Scarlet Longells the market
continues inanimate and nothing has taken
place to call for remark.
"Rice."—Very little has been done, and
that little at a reduction of from 5 to 10
cents.
A small cargo of Saigon comprising 3000
piculs was sold at \$2.07 and about 500
piculs of Siam Cargo containing a large pro-
portion of Paddy at \$1.87.

18th September, 1866.

The dullness which has characterized busi-
ness of late, seems to be on the decline.
Some of our principal native dealers who,
during the past two or three weeks appeared
to rest on their oars, have resumed opera-
tions, thus imparting a little more liveliness
to the market.
"Cotton." No transactions of any moment
are recorded, the prices obtained for some
lots rather show a turn in favor of
buyers.
"Cotton Yarn."—The smaller numbers con-
tinue to be inquired after, and about 200
bales of Nos. 16 to 24 have passed into the
trade at \$210 to \$212; besides this 50 bales
of 28 to 32 met with a purchaser at \$240.
"Shipments." The present low prices for 84
lbs. appear to have attracted the attention
of speculators, a pretty lively inquiry pro-
duced a parcel of about 5000 pieces
were sold at \$3.85; since then holders
have shown more firmness and decline to
quit at less than \$4. for favorite and \$3.90
for outside brands.
"Long Yells (Scarlet)" continue in request.
"Rice."—Prices have not sustained any al-
teration since yesterday.

19th September, 1866.

The improvement noticed yesterday was
of no long duration having to-day been
succeeded by great dullness throughout all
branches of business.

"Cotton."—200 Bales of Shanghai were sold
at \$25.50 150 Bales Tientsin (unpressed) at
\$23.25 and 100 Bales of inferior pressed
Tientsin at \$21.25.
"Shipments." The inquiry for 84 lbs. prevail-
ing yesterday has subsided, and no sales
are reported.
"Camlets." A sale of 100 pieces Dutch
(second quality) and 30 pieces of No. 1,
at \$31, has taken place.
"Scarlet Longells." Continue in request at
full rates.
"Rice."—A few small retail lots changed
hands at former rates the offers made for
larger quantities betoken a downward ten-
dency.
"Cools."—A cargo of 600 Tons of West
Hartley's was quoted at \$10.50.
"Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company
Shares" have been freely inquired for at 5
per cent discount; about 50 were taken
and more are wanted at that rate.
Of the new issue 120 changed hands at 2
per cent discount.
"Shanghai."—About 25 were sold at
from 9 to 10 per cent discount.
Traders are in demand at \$25 prem.

20th September, 1866.

A lively inquiry for almost all staples
prevailed to-day but without leading to any
extensive business. Scarcity of money
sadly interfered with trade.
"Cotton."—A few hundred bales of Tien-
tsin and Shanghai passed into consumption
at former rates.
"Calcutta Cotton" is being held for an ad-
vance.
"Cotton Yarn."—No business is reported,
holders demand full rates.
"Shipments."—A speculative purchase of
10,000 pieces 84 lbs. to arrive is said to
have taken place—terms secret.
"T-Cloths."—At an Auction held by Mr. A.
Rodger the following prices were realized
for 1000 pieces of slightly spotted cloth.
\$2.95 for 61 lbs.; \$3.30 for 6 lbs. 8 oz.;
\$3.35 for 7 lbs.
"Lirly's."—150 pieces 40 yards 14 lbs. (Eng-
lish) were taken at \$6.80.
"Rice."—Has further receded and sales of
Siam mill cleaned at \$1.87, and fair Saigon
at \$2.07 are recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE IDEA OF "WHAT IS GOOD FOR
TRADE."—Wednesday's *Braided Dispatch*
says:—The court-house on Thursday
last was crowded with the sons of the
law, and although the case was not heard,
assessments being heard between their
countrymen, and there was a great number
also present to hear a cross case between
the same parties yesterday. Each party
had their own interpreter and lawyer, and
a long argument took place between the
learned gentlemen on a point of law which
was raised as to whether the case could be
heard without the complainant being in the
box; and although the case was not heard,
the discussion occupied as long a time as if
it had been. This kept a number of suitors
in the Small Debts Court waiting, and
some of the parties thus detained expressed
their indignation outside the Court against
the whole Chinese race in forcible terms.
One of them addressing an interpreter
wanted to know why they didn't settle
their rows amongst themselves without
coming to Court, when the interpreter ad-
monished him as follows:—"Why," he said,
"should they be stopped coming into
town if they liked. They wanted a ride in,
and why not let them. It made it good
for business—good for the coaches, good for
the publicans, good for the stockholders,
good for the lawyers, good for the inter-
preter, and we don't know how many
more persons John would have shown the
satisfaction in Court of this row was good
for when, being told by a policeman not to
make such a noise, he walked away highly
incensed at the shortsightedness of the per-
son who had questioned him on the matter."

THE WEBB'S WAR.—The Prussians used
their needles and the Austrians their pins.
And that's all. (This may be a pointed
joke, but the insinuation is unfair to the
Austrians, who certainly did not use their
pins in cowardly retreat.—Ed. M.)
A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—In a recent de-
bate in the House of Commons, on turret
ships, Mr. Samuda (a good authority on the
subject) said that England was in a state of inequality
and backwardness in respect of its navy,
in comparison with the navies of other
countries, that allied him with the greatest
jargon. Sir J. Pakington agreed with Mr.
Samuda. Mr. G. T. Baring defended the
late Board of Admiralty, asserting that
they had left our sea-going iron navy in
a position far superior, both in armament
and defensive armour, to that of any other
Power. We wonder which is correct.

TASMANIA is "coming out in a literary way."
Tasmanian Punch commenced its existence
on the 21st July. The first number con-
tains only the inaugural address which is
somewhat dull, but as it is very well print-
ed, the title page being a modification of
the familiar etching by Doyle in our
own famous periodical, and as 12 pages
a fortnight are promised hereafter, it
may and we hope will prove a success.
The front page represents a French ship
sailing position and looking some ten
years younger than his venerable prototype;
while Toby is replaced by a "dingo" ap-
parently seated in an attitude of respectful
attention.

THE Melbourne Chamber of Commerce
has received several quarter- chests of tea
grown in Java, from the Batavian Cham-
ber of Commerce. The quality of the tea
is said to be good. The important ex-
periment of testing the climate and soil of
South Australia, as regards their suitability
for the China tea plant, is about to be
made on a somewhat extensive scale.

AMENITIES OF WAR.—Four of Garibaldi's
Guides were taken in the sortie the Austrians
made upon Pozzolo the night we
went through it. Letters have been received
from them from Vienna speaking with
delight of the manner in which they have
been treated. These Guides are all gen-
tlemen of good rank, who provide their own hor-
ses and equipments and receive no pay;
and the Emperor of Austria has not only
allowed them to remain at large in Vienna
upon their parole, but has actually placed
a box at the Opera at their disposal during
their stay there. Garibaldi, on hearing of
this treatment of his men, exclaimed, "In his
impulsive way, "Henceforth the Austrians
prisoners shall be my children." It is these
little amenities which go far to soften the
asperities of warfare.

A "BUTTERFLY TRICK."—A Professor Risley
lately undertook to get up a series of
Japanese performances at Yokohama, to
include the "great butterfly trick." There
occurred, however, an unforeseen effect
for which neither he nor his "numerous
and fashionable" audience were prepared.
The man who usually did the "trick"
being elsewhere, a substitute was procured,
who declined performing it in the order of
programme, and when, after deferring it
until the close of the evening, he was
pressed to do it, he coolly replied that it
should be reserved for next evening. It
appeared that he could not perform it at
all!

HIPPOPHAGY IN PARIS.—After much he-
sitation, the French Government has de-
finitively authorised the public sale of
horseflesh as food in Paris. The flesh will
be that of horses killed by accident, and it
will be the long-established practice of Den-
mark and Northern Germany, that such
food is perfectly wholesome and nourishing.
In consequence, many tons of horse meat
which have hitherto been wasted, will be
placed at a moderate price at the disposition
of the lower classes. It is probable that in
England an outcry would be raised if the
sale of horseflesh were to be recommended;
but that would be owing to ignorance and
prejudice.—*Economist*.

SILKWORKS SUPPRESSED.—A discovery
of an important character is said to have
been made in France, which will enable us
to pass over the silk worm and go direct to
the mulberry tree for our supply of silk.
In the bark of the tree a fine textile sub-
stance exists, and M. Brunet has succeeded
in reducing this to the fineness, durability,
and general appearance of silk. He is buy-
ing up bark for the purpose of producing
large quantities of this new kind of silk.

THE New York Tribune reckons the bank
swindlings and embezzlements in Amer-
ica from May 1865 to May 1866, at about
\$5,104,000, besides \$3,472,000 of what it
calls "vulgar and violent robberies."

The Emperor and Empress of the French have each
telegraphed to St. Petersburg, congratulating the
Czar on his escape from assassination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
(Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for
Sporting and Military purposes may be had
of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
TRIESTE WATERPROOF CENTRAL
FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
CHEMICALLY PREPARED CLOTH FLY,
AND PAPER WADDINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breast-loading Guns and Win-
Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

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PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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Wholesale only.

CONFECTIONERY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED
LIQUORICE, JUBUBES, JAMS, JELLIES,
MARMALADE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY
J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith
& Co., 111, Strand, London, and of the Firm
of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messinas)
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILLS, LONDON, E.C.
Successors to G. Moore & Co.,
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Established 1750.
LONDON BANKERS—Messrs ROBERTS & Co.

INDENTS and Consignments received and promptly
and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a
most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets,
enabling them to dispose of all produce and consign-
ments to the best advantage.
Orders may be promptly remitted by draft or goods
sent by parcel post.
Orders made payable by London Houses or by
consignments.
May, 1865.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KEARSLY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S
FEMALE PILLS.
LONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are
strongly recommended as a safe and valuable
Remedy in removing obstructions and relieving
other inconveniences to which the female frame is
liable, especially those which at an early period of
life frequently arise from want of exercise and
general debility of the system. Purchasers should see
that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has
on the outside printed on the Government Stamp.
Price 2s. 6d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists
throughout the World.
Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints
cured by SANGRETT'S ANTI-BILIOUS
POWDERS, price 1s. 6d. per Packet.
Both Medicines may be had of
J. SANGRETT & SON, 150, OXFORD ST., LONDON.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS
PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate
Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND
OTHER GLUES.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

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Coughs, Asthma, and Euphoric
CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for
Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood
the test of public approval, and its usefulness has
been extended to every clime and country of the
civilized world. They may be found alike on the
gold fields of Australia, the backwoods of America,
in every important place in the East or West Indies,
and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period
they have withstood the pretensions of numerous in-
ferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote
of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS
KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard
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N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to
observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH
LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government
Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

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LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good
Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical gentleman at
Malton to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly
esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most
palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that
is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations
of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Em-
igrant Markets have been supplied with spu-
rious imitations, the labels closely resembling
those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more
instances the name of L. and P. forged.
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may
manufacture or vend such imitations, and have
instructed their correspondents in the various parts
of the world, to advise them of any infringement
of their rights.
Ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Pro-
prietors, Messrs. Lea and Perrins, and by all
Wholesale Dealers, Grocers, and Retail Dealers,
as S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong; and by Grocers
and Offices universally.

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EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value
of One Pound Sterling in New York,
at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange
on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per
cent. Computed by Mr JOHN V. YATMAN,
New York.

Now Ready.

Price \$1.50.
NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE
NORTH OF CHINA.
WITH 4 MAPS.
CONTAINING information respecting
the chief places of interest to be visit-
ed at Peking, particulars respecting the
Roads means of transport, exchange, places
of accommodation, &c., &c.
WITH
Three Itineraries to gates of the Great Wall.
"China Mail" Office.
May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News.

A few months ago a writer in the *China Mail*
commented the publication of a series of *Notes for*
Tourists in the North of China, and these have now
been published in a condensed form with the name
of the writer, Mr N. B. DENNIS. He is well quali-
fied for the work he has undertaken, and his op-
ions as to the best modes of travelling as well as
his casual remarks upon men and manners in the
North, are worthy of attention. We can discover
no omission in the list given, and all the precautions
necessary to secure comfort en route and at the
various inns, being very minutely given, the reader
at the stage of the journey, the traveller will find
that his author has preceded him, and that the
discomforts from which he suffers have been
foreseen before by one at least who has set himself
to devise means whereby they may be overcome.
We commend to those interested in topographical
travelling the description given of Peking, which
those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking
and the many vicissitudes through which it has
passed since its first establishment are misty and
confused, will do well to run over the condensed account
given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each
chapter of Mr DENNIS' valuable little work.
Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chi-
na previous during the approaching autumn months,
cannot do better than accept these *Notes* as their
guide.

From the Hankow Times.

There are plenty of sights in and around the city,
some visible, and many more invisible, and Mr.
Dennis' description of the cities and their points of
interest is full and carefully given. As to its cor-
rectness we are unfortunately unable to judge.
The name of the book "Notes for Tourists in
North of China" is rather ambitious, as the Author
confines himself to Peking and two routes from that
city to Kalgan, about 120 miles distant, but for a
visit to Peking the information will prove very
acceptable to a traveller especially if being at a low
price.

From the Shanghai Recorder.

The present mail brings us a copy of the useful
little guide book for Tourists in the North of China,
which has recently been published by Mr N. B.
Dennis, and we are glad to be able to express a
favorable opinion upon its merits. The book, though
it only pretends to be a guide to
travellers, contains much useful and interesting
information, and may be looked upon in the light
of the "Murray" for Tourists in Northern Provinces
of the Celestial Empire.

SHANGHAI

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDING AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTER-DEPART
Steamers							
Anna		am. st.	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroton	pr. str.	25		Matsumura and Co	Laid up	
City of Nates	Monney	D. str.	345	July 17	How and Co	Fuehuu	Early
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	800	May 26	How and Co	Laid up	
Faust		— str.	30			Laid up	
Fei-long		chi. str.		Aug. 18	Chinese Government		
Fire Queen	Gray	am. str.		June 20	Russell and Co		
Ganges	Gernard	a. str.	1200	Aug. 22	A. & C. S. N. Co		
Grete	Jedow	pr. str.	30		Wm. Putnam and Co	Laid up	
Heushev	Comstock	B. str.	30		Capt. Partridge		
L. Rita		chi. str.		July 17	R. Sussan; Sons and Co		
Ngipon	Penke	B. str.	791	Aug. 13	S. & S. N. Co		
Paw-long	Atkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephens and Co		
Qui-Quia	(Hingay)	C. 1. str.	300	July 12	Chinese Government		
Sanyuan		B. str.	30		Trueman and Co	Laid up	
Suwanoda	Jayne	am. str.	1022	Aug. 19	H. & H. and Co		
Taijoo	Tubos	am. str.	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co		
Vulcan	Standall	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	U. Wignall and Co	Fuehuu	Immed.
Wan-Loong-Fei	Medis	chi. str.	45	Apr. 12	How and Co	Laid up	
Whampoa	Marie	B. str.	116	Apr. 16	O. Sussan, Sons and Co	Laid up	
Williamette	McLeod	chi. str.	176	Aug. 5	Chinese Government		
Sailing Vessels							
Abdott Lawrence	Lawrence	am. sh.	1496	June 13	Order		
Acacia	Martin	B. bc.	1891	July 16	Order		
Adamamoon	George	B. sh.	380	Aug. 13	Jac. Matheson and Co	London	Early
Akino	Scott	B. bc.	268	Aug. 15	John Thorne		
Al-xander	Dempster	B. bc.	298	Aug. 20	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Ann Adamson	Hutton	B. bc.	354	July 19	Frazar and Co	London	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. sh.	180	Aug. 10	Mythas and Co	F. or charter	
Antipodes	Woe kruff	B. bc.	593	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	Imme d	
Arabia	Smith	B. sh.	1210	July 16	Order		
Ascendant	Lojib	B. bc.	317	Aug. 29	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Ascendant	Field	B. bc.	605	Aug. 13	How and Co	F. or charter	
Barua	Morris	B. sh.	481	Aug. 14	Aug. Heard and Co		
Batavia	Dandelder	D. sh.	430	July 15	Clausen Dregge and Co	N.asaki	Early
Batavia	Sw. bc.	B. sh.	407	Aug. 14	Borneo Company	Tientsin	Early
Belina	Russell	B. sh.	432	Aug. 25			
Berfish	Polson	B. sh.	1174	July 16	G. Livin, ton and Co		
Calcutta	Irving	B. sh.	1066	Aug. 13	Fobes and Co		
Canina	Freely	B. sh.	320	Aug. 14	Jac. Matheson and Co	London	Early
Canina	Aspin	B. sh.	329	Aug. 14	How and Co		

Chalgrve	Armstrong	B. bk.	5-9	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London
Cumes	Smith	U. sh.	10-16	Aug 14	Order	
Ch. istopher Hall	Adley	am sh	6-45	Aug. 8	Asa. Heard Co	
Christian Runkin	Hillman	B. bk.	3-40	Aug 10	Wm. Rems and Co	
Cingela	Nielson	U. sh.	7-09	Aug 13	Frazier and Co	
City of Quebec	Pubbs	B. bk.	6-63	Aug 15	J. L. Matheson and Co	
Clare Babuyan	Kenn. ton	B. bk.	35-	Order		
Dartmouth	Glendon	B. bk.	35-	Aug 12	G. Livingston and Co	London
Dartmouth	Glendon	B. bk.	35-	Aug 12	G. Livingston and Co	London

[illegible]

70. 31. 21. Thins in the Spring Squadron

Mavai	Header or	b. bk.	489	July 20	D. Saksouy, Sims and Co	Newchang
Marquis of Argyle	Hilly	b. sh.	515	July 4	Smitn Kennedy and Co	London
Mary Jane	Jounson	b. sh.	152	Aug. 6	Ward and Co	
Melville		b. bk.	230	Aug. 14	O'Quier	
Minister Puhad	Lopes	Dush.	636	June 27	F. Kross and Co	F. or charter
Mr. A. H.	Bruce	b. sh.	721	Aug. 14	O'Quier	
Pizant	Reid	b. sh.	200	July 19	Harrie and Co	F. or charter
Osprey	Aud and ewe	s. s.	750	Aug. 14	Chapman, King and Co	
Pantaloon	Von Girt	Dubk.	269	Aug. 14	Simsen and Co	
Pearl	Towndale	b. sh.	800	July 13	Ward and Co	
Peter	Jervie	b. ar.	367	May 31	Dent and Co	Last up
P. J. mose	Butler	s. sh.	933	July 22	Ar. Matheson and Co	Early
Princess of Wales	Reid	b. sh.	253	Aug. 12	Edw. Sims and Co	London
Queen of the Seas	Reid	b. sh.	729	July 15	Auc. Heard and Co	
R. D. deer	Brun	b. sh.	691	Aug. 1	O'Quier	
Saidar	b. sh.	b. sh.	587	Aug. 1	Kennedy and Co	
S. W. eth	Hulze	b. sh.	378	June 11	D. Saksouy, Sims & Co	F. or charter
Simuda	Orygiale	b. sh.	6.0	June 28	Howd and Co	
St. W. F. Williams	Aison	b. sh.	870	July 2	Edw. Brothers and Co	London
St. W. F. Williams	Edw.	b. sh.	155	Aug. 1	Putnam and Co	Early
Tibboan	Lewis	b. sh.	1171	Jan. 3	Bhin, Tate and Co	Liverpool
T. d. son	Mutter	b. bk.	352	June 24	Earl, Livingston and Co	New York
W. m. nister	Joseph	b. sh.	721	Aug. 1	Edw. Sims and Co	London
Win. Deyell	Cord	b. sh.	6.0	Aug. 1	Kenely and Co	Early
W. D. der	Daub	b. sh.	1016	Aug. 2	J. Ar. Matheson and Co	
W. D. the life	Le Witt	am.bk.	415	July 21	Auc. Heard and Co	
W. L. ein Melnich	W. L.	b. sh.	200	Dec. 26	Bodding Wise and Co	London

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NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Acorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Shanghai
Adelcentaire,	4 t. Temp ship	4	200	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Albatross,	4 gun-voes.	4	80	—	Hankow
Argus,	pad. atm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Canterer,	sc. at. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Japan
Barrosa,	sc. atm. corr.	21	400	Capt. Boys	Ha elati
Basilik,	gun-bmt. sloop	4	40	W. N. W. Hewlett V. C.	Japan
Baucher, Steam Ord.	sc. at. g. b.	3	60	—	Shanghai
Bastard,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Hongkong
Cockchaer,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Keir	Japan
Cumourant,	sc. at. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
(enroumande),	pad. st. tender	—	150	—	Hkong for Wpon
Dove, team ordinary,	gun-bmt.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-bmt.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Satow
Firm,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Fisher, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bmt.	3	60	—	Ningpo
Forester,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. J. R. Stokes	Japan
Grass-hopper	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. at. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morrice	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Hoveck,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Hankiang
Hooper,	store ship	4	130	Scot Com. Thain	Japan
In-surgent,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicholas	Japan
Jenny,	gun-bmt.	3	40	Lieut. G. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80	—	Hongkong
Moulia,	sc. at. deep. ves.	—	77	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
M. iello, Naval Hospital,	hospital,	—	—	At. Bernard, M.D., &c.	Hongkong
Opuscula, Tender to	—	—	—	—	—
H. M. S. Princess	gun-bmt.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Charlotte,	—	—	—	—	—
Osprey,	h. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Perseus,	sc. atm. corr.	21	400	Capt. Huswell	Yokohama
Peron,	sc. at. sloop	17	400	Comr. Stevens	Taiyuan
Phaeton,	gun-bmt.	3	60	Comr. J. J. J. Jones	Hongkong

Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	Commodore Sir J. S. S. S.	Hong Kong
S. Royal, Bear-				

Princess Royal, Bear-	receiving ship.	12	Comdr. C. H. Bates	Hongkong
the flag of Vice				
Admiral (Gen. St.)	ac. line of ba. sh.	73	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Vincent King, C. B.				
Rattler,	ac. st. sloop	17	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Holman,	ac. Survey ves.	15	101 J. W. Reed	Coast of South Chi
Salama,	paid despatch	20	Comr. G. Suttle	Nagasaki
Scylla,	ac. sim. covr.	12	400 Capt. R. W. Courtney	Shanghai
Serpent,	ac. deep. vessel	4	200 Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surr. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80 Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60 Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Sailing, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Shanghai
Sauncho, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40	Hongkong
diurny,				
Wenzle,	ac. st. g.b.	3	60 Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woolcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	5	40	Hongkong
diurny,				
Learnus	steam sloop	3	150 Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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Hongkong, Jan 1881